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ORAL HYGIENE

A Journal for Dentists

Volume VII

Number III

MARCH, 1917

January 20, 1917

HOTEL
SOMERSET

THOMAS A. FORSYTH

The advertisement is enclosed in a decorative border. On the left side of the border is a large, dark ribbon tied in a bow. The top half of the ad features a detailed illustration of a large, classical-style building with a pediment and columns, identified as the Hotel Somerset. Below this, on the right, is an oval-framed portrait of a man with a mustache, identified as Thomas A. Forsyth. To the left of the portrait, the date 'January 20, 1917' is written in a stylized script. Below the date, the words 'HOTEL' and 'SOMERSET' are written in a bold, serif font, with 'SOMERSET' on a banner that curves around the bottom of the portrait. At the very bottom, the name 'THOMAS A. FORSYTH' is printed in a small, rectangular box.

FOREWORD



HIS dinner and presentation to Mr. Forsyth, founder of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, by the dental profession is the consummation of a plan to honor genius and generosity.

It is not often that a man ventures into a virgin field for philanthropic work. It is much easier for one to give of his abundance to some established and going charity, but Mr. Forsyth took time from a strenuous business life, and like all great pioneers had the courage to brave the unknown for the sake of alleviating the sufferings of the little ones.

How much he has accomplished in a brief time in the chosen field can perhaps be best judged by a brief extract from the director's report. "During the year ending November 1, 1916, there were performed for the children 151,215 operations."

He has been aided in his work by an able corps of assistants who have worked out the details of this mammoth undertaking which bids fair to be the forerunner of many another similar one, and it is for the purpose of paying proper tribute to the genius that originates such gigantic enterprises as this that the representative men from all over the country, in our profession, are gathered around this festive board to-night.

May we live to see the stupendous results which must of necessity follow the establishment of such an institution in this and other cities, and may the giver be rewarded both here and hereafter as he deserves.

"Then let us learn to help each other,
Hoping unto the end;
Who sees in every man a brother,
Shall find in each a friend."

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"And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day,
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

—LONGFELLOW.

SPEAKERS

DR. LAFAYETTE L. BARBER.....	President of the National Dental Association, <i>Chairman</i>
DR. WILLIAM H. G. LOGAN.....	President-Elect of National Dental Association, <i>Toastmaster</i>
HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL W. MCCALL....	Governor of Massachusetts
HIS HONOR, JAMES M. CURLEY.....	Mayor of Boston
DR. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.....	President of Harvard University <i>An Appreciation</i>
DR. HERMAN C. BUMPUS.....	President of Tufts College
DR. EUGENE H. SMITH.....	Dean of Harvard Dental School <i>New England Dentists, In Their Relation to the Forsyth Infirmary</i>
DR. HAROLD H. CLEAVELAND....	President Massachusetts Dental Society <i>The Spirit of Service</i>
DR. H. EDMUND FRIESELL.....	Dean of Dental Department University of Pittsburgh <i>Presentation</i>
MR. THOMAS A. FORSYTH.....	Founder Forsyth Dental Infirmary <i>Response</i>

"I think if we were always glad,
We scarcely could be tender,
If none were sick, and none were sad,
What service could we render."



Forryth Banquet and Silver Loving Cup Presentation, Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass., January 20, 1917.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY: SAMUEL W. McCALL

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS



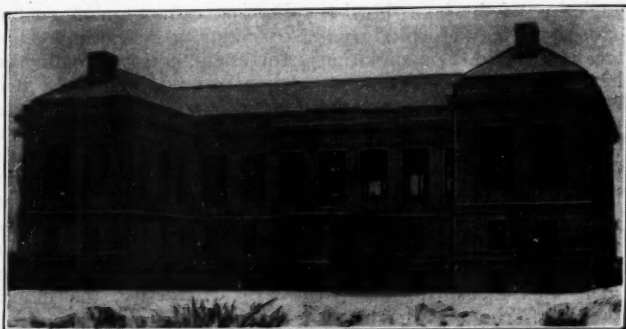
I was at some inconvenience that I came here tonight, but I did not feel that I could neglect to speak on such an unique occasion as this. It is very common in Boston for the friends of a man to give him a testimonial in the form of a dinner, or even of the Commonwealth; but to have people come from the ends of the continent, from San Francisco, from the South, and from Canada to bear testimony to a man, is certainly a very unique compliment. I feel that it is my duty, as the governor of the Commonwealth, to be here, not merely to welcome you who come from a distance, but also to join in the testimonial which you give to one of the benefactors of his race.

Mr. Forsyth is not simply a benefactor of the people of Massachusetts, but he has

been a benefactor of the people everywhere, and I have no doubt the example he has set will be followed by many public spirited men all over the world.

I am very glad to be here tonight to express my great appreciation of the work done by Mr. Forsyth and join with you in the deserved testimonial which you are giving him. You will carry the news all over the country to your different cities and to your different states; and the idea of establishing clinics in every considerable city and town in the country, such an institution as Mr. Forsyth has founded in Boston, will be of incalculable benefit to humanity.

And so, gentlemen, expressing my pleasure at seeing you here tonight, and wishing you a happy return to your homes, I extend to you the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



ADDRESS OF HIS HONOR JAMES M. CURLEY

MAYOR OF BOSTON



NE of the tragedies of our American life has been the fact that it has taken so long for the ordinary American citizen to appreciate the true worth of his neighbor. It has been well said, "Great men grow greater by the lapse of time; we know those least whom we have known the later;" and fortunate indeed are we as a people to have recognized and known the worth of this truly great American, Thomas Forsyth, while he is with us in the flesh.

You, of the dental profession, feel indebted to him for his contribution to dental science; we, of Boston, are doubly indebted to him, not only because he is a missionary in scientific dental research and in service to humanity in the line of dentistry and the lessening of the suffering of the poor, but because, as a City Hospital trustee, he has laid the foundation here in Boston for the greatest group of buildings for the treatment of all characters of infectious diseases common to children, that will be found in the entire world. He early recognized the misery of the poor and through the Forsyth Dental Infirmary he has in a large measure mitigated their suffering, but he hasn't

been one-sided; he recognized that in no American city was there a single hospital building devoted to the treatment of whooping cough. Whooping cough isn't considered a really dangerous or serious disease by the well-to-do that can provide isolation, but in the tenement quarters where the families are as large as the weekly wage is small, it is a genuine menace and isolation is impossible. It travels from one child to another, and from one building to another until it becomes an epidemic and the undertaker's wagon is as common as the newsboy; and Boston, within the next twelve months, thanks to the generosity and the name he bears, Forsyth, of Thomas Forsyth, Boston, will have the first whooping cough hospital in entire America.

Your Toastmaster has referred to the modesty of Boston, our common custom of claiming everything. Unfortunately, if we made that claim, we couldn't make it in truth. We have to look to our neighboring city of Cambridge for all its worth in the educational line and the line of educators; and fortunate indeed are we who number among our guests this evening the President of Harvard University, the modest Professor Lowell.

Knowing the simplicity and the modesty and retiring disposition of the Honored Guest of the evening; and knowing his intimate and personal interest and love for children, I had recourse to a little poem recently published

by a Cambridge poet. It treats in the same quiet, simple, pure, neighborly spirit in which the benefactions of Mr. Forsyth have been made. It is entitled "The Sad Poor Little Faces."

If twinty goolden pounds I had,
Or, betther, twinty guineas,
'Tis quickly I would run, bedad,
An' change thim into pinnies;
An' thin I'd walk the world for miles,
Through all the barest places,
An' faith I think I'd put some smiles
On sad poor little faces.

For many's the lad I know full well,
Barefooted, cowld, and skinny,
And many's the girl, the thruth to tell,
Would jump to see a pinny.
I'm but a rough ould rogue meself,
An' through the towns they bawl me,
But faith if I could show such pelf,
'Tis just a saint they'd call me.

I wandher here, I wandher there,
A rambler and a rover,
I see the hedges whin they're bare
An' whin with green grown over.
An' whin I see the rich in state
Go by with mothors flashin'
I think of One divinely great
Who rode in humbler fashion.

I see the sorrows of the poor,
An', more than that, I feel thim,
I know the hardships they endure,
None betther can reveal thim.
An' whin I see the little ones,
The Patsies and the Jinnies,
'Tis thin my heart on money runs,
'Tis thin I long for pinnies!

An' if the golden coins I found,
Old Ireland's roads I range thin.
I'd walk unto the great seas' bound—
But first of all I'd change thim.
I'd change thim into copper pince,
And search the barest places,
And put a smile—and think 'twas sinse—
On sad poor little faces!

And in recognition of the tears that his great generosity has replaced with smiles; in recognition of the heavy hearts that he has lightened; in recognition of the sorrow he has replaced with joy; as Mayor of Boston, it is a great privilege to be here and to be enabled to say that in his kindness, Boston, in recogni-

tion of his truly Christlike human regard for the sufferings of the poor, have accorded him an honor never before accorded during the lifetime of any Boston citizen—of naming a Boston street in his honor, to be known for all time as Forsyth street and to stand for genuine, human service without regard to race, creed or color.

ADDRESS OF DR. A LAWRENCE LOWELL

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY



NE of the greatest forces in human history for the advance of civilization is the professions which have developed from time to time, but when one rises to address the members of a profession to which he does not belong, he does it always with a sense of diffidence. I know little, and in fact an outsider, I cannot know much about the dental profession. The little I do know is derived from miscellaneous sources. I have learned, for instance—for so says Sir Walter Scott—the dentists used to practice in the middle ages of England to extract wealth from rich wandering Jews. After that I hear little mention of the dental profession; and I believe that some of that small amount of knowledge has since disappeared from Ireland.

One of the members of our surgical unit on returning

from France told me that he was convinced that a bad condition of the teeth could not be injurious to health, because if it were, judging from what he saw of the Tommies, the whole British race would have disappeared long ago. You know the medical examination, so far as the mouth is concerned, is satisfied if Tommy has any two teeth opposite one another. One would suppose he would make considerable complaint of rations.

The dental profession is an American profession, I believe the only profession which has been created in this country. You all know far better than I that the science and art of dentistry originated in this country and spread from here to Europe, and that what there is in Europe was built on American foundations. It is, of course, a very recent profession, but it is a profession which has made marvelous strides in growth

during the last few years. As a branch of the medical profession, advancing at least as fast as any other part of the greater professions, it has made the greatest steps forward that any profession has made, except that which deals with electricity.

One cannot go to any dental school without being struck with admiration. To go to the orthodontia clinic, for example, and see the models of a mouth at one time, and then what was done to it, and what became of the mouth two or three years afterward, strikes one as little less than marvelous.

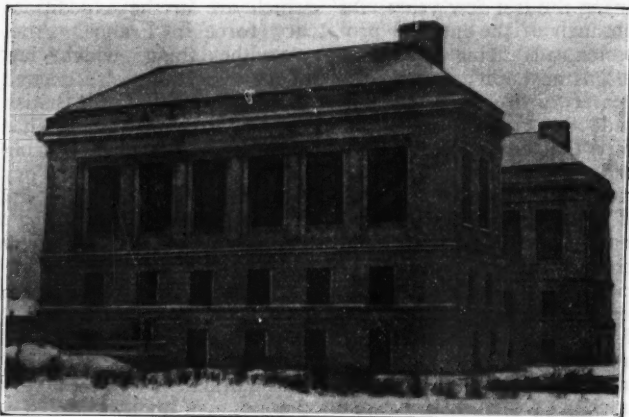
And of our own dental schools I have the deepest admiration. In some of these the clinical professors have been working at low salaries because there was not enough endowment to pay any as they ought to be paid.

We have sent a surgical unit to serve with the British Expeditionary Force, and that unit has been treating during the last summer more patients, surgical and medical cases of wounds and diseases; more patients per doctor and per nurse; has done it at the least expense per patient and with the least loss of life, than any of the English units

which are in the expeditionary force in France. And, yet, the thing which has above everything else excited the admiration of the British military medical men, has been the work of Dr. Kissing on the fractured jaw. They have made him a major in the British Medical Service, a higher rank than has ever been given to any British dental surgeon hitherto.

Now if it be true—and it is true—that it is more blessed to give than it is to receive, Mr. Forsyth must feel a very happy man today. To give generously is not common, but to give with wisdom is a very rarer thing than that; and I know that Mr. Forsyth is not one of those men who wants, in fact, he is one of those who shrinks from public notoriety, and he desires no recognition. But, I know Mr. Forsyth, that to have a whole profession gather before you as a testimonial, not only to your generosity, but to your insight in seeing a need for no other benefaction as I have hitherto seen and which is one of the greatest benefactions which could have been given, must indeed make you feel pleased and proud and at least happy with what you have done.





Side View of Forsyth Dental Infirmary.

ADDRESS OF DR. HERMAN C. BUMPUS

PRESIDENT OF TUFTS COLLEGE



BRING as a testimonial of appreciation two verses. These were penned by a lovable man; one whom many men here this evening enjoyed as a friend, and they were addressed to one of the world's great benefactors. I will leave it to you to judge of their appropriateness.

Bankrupt! Our pockets inside out!
 Empty of words to speak his praises!
 Worcester and Webster up the spout!
 Dead broke of laudatory phrases!
 Yet why with flowery speeches tease,
 With vain superlatives distress him?
 Has language better words than these?
 The friend of all his race, God bless him!

A simple prayer—but words more sweet
 By human lips were never uttered,
 Since Adam left the country seat
 Where angel wings around him fluttered.
 The old look on with tear-dimmed eyes,
 The children cluster to caress him,
 And every voice unbidden cries,
 The friend of all his race, God bless him!
 OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES TO GEORGE PEABODY.

ADDRESS OF DR. EUGENE H. SMITH

DEAN OF HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL



OUR committee has conferred upon me a great honor and at the same time assumed a great responsibility in asking me to discuss the relation of the profession of New England to the Forsyth Infirmary for Children.

It is, however, a pleasant task and this, indeed, is a pleasant occasion. It has to do with an unusual happening. It is the calling together of our profession to pay homage to our friend, Mr. Forsyth, the greatest of dental philanthropists, and a pioneer in the greatest dental charity of the world, and, Brother Dentists, how glad we are to be here tonight and to respond to this call.

In discussing the relation of the profession in New England to the Forsyth Infirmary, I want to present two viewpoints: first, the material viewpoint, and second, the altruistic viewpoint. It must be borne in mind that this Infirmary, wonderful as it is, does not offer to the practitioner a wide field of clinical experience. It is not in this respect like a general hospital from which the surgeon and the physician derive great benefit. The hospital is to them what the infirmaries of our dental schools are to the dental student—namely, an opportunity for practice, a

chance to get varied clinical training.

For instance, to be well placed on the surgical or medical staff of a good hospital ensures the getting of a practice and keeping it. Moreover, such positions offer vast opportunities of studying grave problems in medicine and surgery.

This is also true, but to a less extent, of men serving on the teaching staff of a dental school. For instance, the treatment and care of children's teeth, outside of the field of orthodontia, offers few unusual problems—little that requires study or deep thought except, perhaps, in the field of applied psychology, a kind of knowledge that helps us to handle in the best way the little ones that come trembling to our chairs.

I have so far presented the material side or relation of our profession to the Forsyth Infirmary. Our true relation is not one of personal gain or aggrandizement. It is instead a higher relation—namely, that of purely unselfish service. We are also glad, or should be glad, for the opportunity that Mr. Forsyth has given us to do our bit for preparedness—preparedness, if you choose, for future military duty, but better still, preparedness for industrial efficiency and peace.

Of opportunity, you may

remember that the late Senator Ingalls said: "Master of human destinies am I. Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait. Cities and fields I walk. I penetrate deserts and seas remote, and passing by hovel and mart and palace, soon or late I knock, unbidden, once at every gate. If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise, before I turn away. It is the hour of fate—and they who follow me reach every state mortals desire, and conquer every foe, save death. But those who doubt, or hesitate—condemned to failure, penury and woe, seek me in vain, and useless, implore. I answer not, and I return no more."

So, Mr. Forsyth, our philanthropist, has knocked at our professional gate and has placed within our reach the great opportunity to do our part in the building up of the human race—an opportunity

to begin with the children, to start them in life with jaws and teeth fitted to do nature's work as nature intended it should be done. Are we as a profession neglecting this opportunity? Let each one ask himself this question, and if he finds himself feasting, rise, or sleeping, awake, before it is too late, to duty and to service.

My experience teaches me that our profession is growing towards the light and becoming more altruistic, willing, and glad to give at least some sacrificial service for mankind and for the betterment of the human race.

So, in closing, let me emphasize that the true relation of the profession of New England to the Forsyth Infirmary for Children is that of helping to achieve the great humanitarian purpose of Mr. Forsyth, nobly conceived and generously planned.



ADDRESS OF DR. H. H. CLEAVELAND

PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DENTAL SOCIETY



IN speaking for the dental profession of Massachusetts on an occasion of this kind, how can we speak better than on the spirit of service.

The spirit of service is interpreted by a life of service, and a life of service should be the normal life, in which service springs from our real selves and not as of second nature, and is rendered without thought of personal gain. This occasion is one that prompts the utterance of a few words relative to the expression of the normal self, the natural self, the self that must be expressed if society is to yield its finest flower. The medical profession, and in that classification I include the dental profession, has long been animated by the spirit of service—of willingness to serve humanity regardless of gain and of personal comfort, and frequently without regard for the preservation of the practitioner's life. The same is true of the clerical profession. And now we see extended into the wide realm of business the influence of this same spirit. Business begins to recognize and to acknowledge that its right to exist and profit depends upon the measure and quality of service that it renders. And it interprets the word service, not in the narrow sense of furnishing

goods of quality and of prompt deliveries and of courtesy, and the like, but in the wider sense of neighborliness, in which the golden rule is exemplified and the influence of the second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." One of the most powerful organizations, the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, has as its motto, the shining word, "Truth." Public service corporations all over the land are inculcating into their employees this spirit of service. Not long ago I visited the office of a great life insurance company. High on the wall was a shining silver shield, and on it I read, in letters of blue, "We Serve." Another international organization has as its motto, "He profits most who serves best."

This is the age of service, and despite wars and economic disturbances, more and more the judgment of mankind is acclaiming the high virtue of the spirit of service and declaring that under its dominion alone can the great social problem be settled and individual man clearly show forth that he is indeed made in the image of God.

Members of the dental profession are servants of the public first of all. Our responsibility is a matter of strictest honor. Health, men-

tal intelligence, and sometimes life itself rests upon the skill with which we work and the knowledge upon which our skill rests; and as health and mental capacity and life all have a bearing on the general social good, we are pre-eminently social servants. Hence, it is our duty to make ourselves as skillful workmen as the means at our disposal will allow. More than 250 years ago Stradivarius said in Cremona, "Other men will make other violins, but no man will ever make a better one." He loved his work. He believed in the value of the service he was doing to all mankind by making instruments into which he built heart and soul, and we know that his spirit was good, for his work has stood the test of the years.

And what an advertisement of the spirit of service is this great benefaction of Mr. James Forsyth, and how it inspires each one of us to strive still more strongly to exemplify that spirit. A few days ago I went into the Forsyth Infirmary. I had been there before to see the building and to see how the work was conducted, but this time I went to feel, as it were, the atmosphere of the place, and as I walked from receiving room to clinic, and from extracting room to amphitheater, and saw those many children, and knew, as they did not, how far-reaching was the good that Mr. Forsyth had done for the children of Boston—yes, of the world—there came to me those other words of Stradivarius, interpreted by George Elliott:

When any master holds twixt hand and chin
A violin of mine, he will be glad
That Stradivarius lived, made violins
And made them of the best.
For while God gives them skill,
I give them instruments to play upon.
God using me to help Him.

And so Mr. Forsyth has given us "instruments to play upon," and has helped us to become still worthier servants of humanity.

And what is our hope respecting this great institution? We know that its alleviating and curative work will be of wondrous worth, and our hope, therefore, leaps beyond concern with that branch of its activities. Our

hope is that this institution shall become an ever-flowing fountain of knowledge in dental healing, through the research work that will here be done, and by the dissemination of that knowledge throughout this land and wherever else that knowledge can be used. It is our hope that here we shall find leadership, authoritative and fraternal, and that every member

of our profession may feel himself a free brother in its work, so that he may take from it and that he may give to it the fruits of research, and that thus, through the co-joined work of institution and individual, humanity may reap a benefit commensurate with the resources of this in-

stitution and of the individual members of our profession.

This Infirmary shall be an everlasting monument to the founder, and he shall sleep in blessings, praised by all who know the magnitude of the worth of his great benefaction and praised by all who participate in its benefits.

ADDRESS OF DR. TRUMAN W. BROPHY



WHEN it was known in Chicago that Mr. Forsyth was to be presented with a loving cup,

I immediately declared that I would come. I come here tonight, I may say, in perhaps a double capacity, as the president of the oldest dental college in the state of Illinois, and as president of the International Dental Federation. The institution in Illinois knows well the work of Mr. Forsyth and every member of the International Dental Federation knows of the work of Mr. Forsyth.

I will close by quoting the words of an eminent medical man present at the meeting of the Congress of North American Surgeons which convened in Boston in the year 1915. After visiting the institution in this city, he

made this statement, that it had been his privilege to visit all of the great institutions of the world, and particularly those of the United States, and just now the institutions of the city of Boston, and he was satisfied, having visited the Forsyth Infirmary that afternoon, that through its influence and its work the longevity of the people of Boston would be greater than through all other factors in this city combined.

I am glad, indeed, to be here to assist in greeting Mr. Forsyth; to assist in doing him honor. I thank you, Mr. Chairman for this privilege and I wish for Mr. Forsyth many, many years of usefulness that he may carry the influence of his work to every city throughout the world. I thank you.



ADDRESS OF DR. JAMES McMANUS

Hartford, Conn



HAD not expected to be called upon to speak on this occasion and yet I must frankly admit that I am glad to have the opportunity to add my tribute of admiration, gratitude and respect to the man whom we all honor.

I can recall no instance during the sixty years of my association with the dental profession that begins to approach in magnitude and importance this Forsyth Dispensary which we have all so much enjoyed viewing today. In going back for years, I think of the day of the establishment of the first hospital, and that was devoted to the care of the ill and afflicted and its efforts devoted for the relief of suffering and cure of all diseases. From the first dental organizations established, the aims of the men connected with them in their teaching capacity was prevention—teaching people to care for their health and their teeth and to bring up children, men and women that should be healthy, strong, vigorous, bodily and mentally. Every dental college that has been established in this country has had for its aim prevention—prevention. But the grand, the grand thing of all, is this wonderful, magnificent gift

of the Forsyth brothers, which is not only teaching prevention, but doing all in its power to teach the young and through the young even their elders the necessity to care for their teeth and their bodily health. There is no question about it that dentistry and medicine, and the whole human family have been immensely benefited by this grand gift to the city of Boston. Of the generosity of these men, many spoken words are utterly inadequate to paint the picture. Those of us who know our honored guest will know that God has kept his heart as pure and simple as it were when he was at his mother's knee, and success and wealth have been only to him a means to the end of the accomplishment of the greatest good.

Personally, I feel very happy tonight in being here, and a great feeling of satisfaction that in my home city the Hartford Dental Society three or four years ago was the first organization to welcome Mr. Forsyth as an honorary member. In the meeting room of the society, among a few things that we treasure highly, is the gracious letter of his acceptance as an honorary member of our society.



PRESENTATION ADDRESS OF DR. H. EDMUND FRIESELL

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Dentists desiring reprints of this paper for educational purposes will be supplied on application to the editor.



MY friends, we are gathered here to-night, from every section of this great land of ours, as delegates of the dental profession of the whole world, to do honor to the representatives of a noble family, whose gift, this magnificent institution, which adorns this grand old city of Boston, was made not only to the profession of dentistry, but to humanity. The name of this institution is the "Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children," and children are the greatest asset of humanity, for as the Psalmist said, "Lo! children are a heritage of the Lord."

And what place could be found more fit for the establishment of such an institution than this historic city of Boston—the cradle of liberty, and the birthplace of the American people? Truly it is a perfect jewel in a splendid setting.

But what of the founder of this great institution, and of the family of which he is the sole surviving member. Endowments of this character are not accidents; they are not the result of a whim; nor of a spasm of sentimentality. The large amount of the endowment and the remarkable foresight that recognized the

incalculable benefits that will result to future generations, together with the fact that all four of the Forsyth brothers participated in this movement, clearly indicate that the germ of this great idea found fertile soil in the Forsyth heart, and that the donors possessed a nobility of character that requires generations of good breeding and clean living to develop.

A study of the genealogy of the Forsyth family discloses the long line of noble ancestry that has produced its sweetest blossoms in the present generation. The earliest mention of the name Forsath (as it was then spelled) is found in Froissart's Chronicles of the Middle Ages, in the chapter devoted to the invasion of Aquitania in 1344, by the English Army of the Earl of Derby. Another branch of the family, the Fronsacs (for the full name in later generations was Forsyth de Fronsac) can be traced back to Charlemagne and his Franks in 768; and Le Grand Encyclopedia de France describes the building of the most powerful castle in Western France upon the Tertre of Fronsac or Fronsac's Hill.

Throughout English, French and Scottish history we find

members of the Forsyth family mentioned. At the battle of Bannockburn a Forsyth is commended for gallant services; in 1364 Wm. de Forsyth was Baillee of Edinburgh and about 1675 Walter de Forsyth was Provost of Glasgow College.

In more recent times at least one Forsyth was a member of Parliament, another was governor of Acadia and several were active in the Revolutionary War, two being killed at Ticonderoga.

Of the Boston branch of the family four brothers and one sister lived to maturity and took an active part in the community life. The sister, Miss Mary Bennett Forsyth, who died in 1890, was a woman of remarkable personality and sweetness of character. Her deeds of charity throughout the Roxbury district, where the family resided, secured for her the love and respect of the entire community. It is a well known fact that she had a list of nearly 500 poor children whom she always remembered at Christmas and upon numerous other occasions.

The desire to administer helpful charity was her predominating characteristic; and her creed seemed to be, "Let me do all the good I can as I pass through this world; for I shall not pass this way again." A beautiful memorial window and a baptismal font in St. James Church, Roxbury, are indicative of the loving memory in which she

is held by those who knew her.

All of the four brothers, John Hamilton, James Bennett, George Henry, and Thomas Alexander Forsyth were engaged in the rubber industry, being connected throughout their business careers with the Boston Belting Company, which at one time was the largest manufacturer of rubber goods in the world.

Mr. James Bennett Forsyth is considered the father of the rubber industry, for he was the designer and inventor of a great deal of the rubber machinery now in use, and he invented the first rubber hose ever made.

At the present time the president of the company is our guest of honor, Mr. Thomas Alexander Forsyth.

To adequately describe the Forsyth Infirmary would require much more time than has been allotted to us, therefore suffice it to say that the building is an architectural classic. It is ample in size for the comfortable accomplishment of the purposes for which it was founded. Its arrangement is ideal, and its equipment and management are perfect, in so far as our present knowledge of such things will permit us to approach perfection. The splendid support rendered to the institution by those who have composed its dental staff, is a source of pride to the whole dental profession. How admirably they have responded when destiny offered them an opportunity to adorn their

lives with a noble deed, to help suffering childhood in its hour of helplessness. If there is a dentist in this community who has not done, or offered to do, all within his power to further the work of this great institution, let him cast from him with shame the garment of his unworthiness and "learn the luxury of doing good." Let him be no longer blind to one of the greatest opportunities his profession can offer him; let his ear be no longer deaf to the cry of misery.

The inception of the idea which culminated in the Forsyth Infirmary contains a story of heart interest as great as that which accompanied its evolution. While James Bennett Forsyth was traveling in the West years ago, his sleep in his hotel was disturbed by the pitiful sobs of a child in an adjoining tenement house. In the morning his sympathies induced him to make inquiries regarding the little sufferer, when he learned that aching teeth were the cause of the trouble, and that the family was too poor to pay for the services of a dentist. Later, while having his own teeth treated (they gave him much trouble as a result of neglect in his youth), Mr. Forsyth questioned his dentist regarding what was being done to enable poor people to have their children's teeth properly attended to. To his dismay he learned that nothing was being done, except by a few charitably inclined den-

tists and dental schools whose combined efforts were wholly inadequate to meet the problem. Our government, which spends much money and energy upon the conservation of clams, peach trees, cotton and hogs, had not made any effort toward caring for the teeth of its children. Mr. Forsyth resolved to make it his business to do something toward remedying this glaring wrong, and fortunately for humanity and for dentistry, the man to whom he turned for advice was a broadminded dentist; one of kindly and sympathetic spirit and possessing the gift of prevision to an unusual degree. This man consulted with conferees of like character and the result of these conferences materialized in the institution, the founding of which we are here to celebrate. All honor and praise to Dr. Ervin A. Johnson, Dr. John F. Dowsley, Dr. Timothy Leary, Dr. Harold Williams, the late lamented Dr. Edward W. Branigan, and others who were privileged to aid in this grand undertaking, and whose intelligence and experience enabled them to advise the Forsyth brothers so soundly.

When I think of the decision made by James Forsyth, I am moved by the sentiments that thrilled me when I read of Lincoln's first trip to New Orleans as a flatboatman, when he visited the slave market, and moved to the depths of his soul by the injustice witnessed, he there resolved: "By God! If I ever

get a chance to hit that thing, I'll hit it hard." In like manner we can picture James Forsyth, moved to the depths of his being by this terrible neglect of suffering childhood, and resolving to do all in his power to remedy this great wrong—for surely neglect of its children is the unpardonable sin of a race.

Unfortunately, shortly thereafter, James Forsyth was taken ill and could make no start upon the project other than to insert in his will a clause by which he bequeathed \$500,000 to be used for the care of children's teeth. But the will was not signed, and when he died it was ineffective. Under the law his property descended to his two surviving brothers, John Hamilton and Thomas Alexander Forsyth, but instead of holding a glorification meeting and explaining that "our poor brother was mentally unbalanced and didn't know his own mind when he made this strange bequest and the money should come to us," they calmly proceeded to carry out the wishes of the dead brother to the very letter.

They did more than this; they considered \$500,000 insufficient for the purpose and decided to add a million and a half more, and make it a memorial not only to this brother, but to another, George Henry Forsyth, who had also died.

Now since the Forsyth Dental Infirmary has been completed, John Hamilton has

also passed away and Thomas has added two more millions to the fund, making four millions in all for the poor children of Boston.

And thus it was that, "An infant crying in the night, and with no language but a cry," touched the kind heart of a great man, and through him it appealed to equally good and great men, his brothers, George and Thomas, who exemplified the words of Milton in "Paradise Lost," that "Good, the more communicated, more abundant grows," with the result that we have this splendid institution erected as the visible response of these great-hearted brothers to the "cry of the children."

Let us consider for a brief moment the significance of this gift. While we have spoken of "The Forsyth" as a gift to the children we must realize that it is more than that—it is also a gift to the parents, a gift to dentistry, a gift to humanity.

When we think of the work done in the Forsyth Infirmary—from 200 to 400 children receiving treatment every day; more than 20,000 individuals cared for during its first year; a total of 150,000 operations performed; and not only dental services, but nose and throat work, orthodontia and radiography as well—we are deeply impressed with the importance of this work to the younger generation and those that will succeed it. And when we further realize that fully half of the systemic diseases that

distress the human race may be prevented by the maintenance of the health of the mouth, we are filled with awe by the new realization of the responsibilities of dentistry. If it be true that the mouth is the greatest field of focal infection in the body, and there seems to be no doubt about it, then I say unto you, O City of Boston! that the Forsyth Infirmary is as valuable to you as all of your hospitals, for it will prevent much that they now exist to relieve, and prevention is vastly more important than cure. It will erect a protecting wall at the edge of the precipice of ill health, which is much better than "maintaining an ambulance down in the valley."

The quickest way to the parents' heart is through the children, and the benevolent employment of wealth in this manner cannot help but ease the tension that I have no doubt exists between the classes here as it does elsewhere in our great cities. It is also bread cast upon the waters, that will demonstrate its value as a social prophylactic in the coming generation.

What is the significance of this gift to dentistry?

Breathes there a dentist with soul so dead that he doesn't realize that the Forsyth Infirmary is the greatest thing that ever happened to dentistry? It is a declaration to the world, by hard-headed business men who have backed it to the extent of four millions of dollars, that den-

tistry is not simply a mechanical calling which could be followed by most anyone of indifferent education, as a means of lucrative employment; as the laity and the medical profession have long considered it to be; but that dentistry holds the keys to much of the health and happiness of the human race; keys that can only be used by the properly educated dentist.

Furthermore, Mr. Thomas Forsyth has been so firmly convinced of the importance of this work that he has consecrated the remaining years of his life to the furtherance of the great objects for which the Forsyth Infirmary was established.

Over the main entrance to the Infirmary is an inscription that is meant only for members of the dental profession; in fact it has a peculiar significance for dentists. If you haven't seen it, or can't decipher it upon your first approach to the building, go down to the children's entrance, follow carefully a group of the little patients as they pass through the various steps of their journey till they are dismissed; open your eyes, and your mind and your heart; and then, when you have gone intelligently all over that splendid building, go out to the front walk and look above the door, and you will see this inscription emblazoned in letters of living light, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." For "The Forsyth"

my brethren, we consider "holy ground" in dentistry.

So wonderfully has this institution met the needs of dentistry and so gratefully has it been appreciated that the members of the dental profession the country over speak of it affectionately and proudly as "The Forsyth."

Many years ago there lived in the city of Pittsburgh a gentleman of sterling character and kindly heart, Col. Anderson by name. He was a lover of books, and they had proved of so much service to him in his business and in the development of his character, that he wished that every poor boy might have access to the best of literature. Being only of modest means, Col. Anderson was unable to endow a library, but he did the next best thing, or perhaps a better thing—he opened the library in his own home to the poor boys of the neighborhood on certain evenings of the week, and those who were familiar with this action assure us that no public library ever was more deeply appreciated, and no man of that district was more beloved or respected than Col. Anderson. His act was more than the giving of alms from a replete purse that missed not the gift; he virtually took the young men by the hand and welcomed them into the midst of his literary treasure-house. The personal element by which this kindly service was accompanied had a marked influence upon the character of many of these boys and young

men. Among the lot was a young messenger boy who seized every opportunity to make use of the library. In later years that boy became the world's greatest iron master for that boy was Andrew Carnegie, and innumerable Carnegie libraries that are dotted all over this, and several other countries, had their inception in the spirit of human kindness that induced Col. Anderson to open his treasures to his less fortunate brothers. Undoubtedly this action of Col. Anderson had a great influence in the development of the character of Andrew Carnegie, and Mr. Carnegie has never neglected an opportunity to express his gratitude for the thoughtful kindness of Col. Anderson. No Pittsburgher familiar with the facts ever sees a Carnegie library in one of these dreary little country towns without a double thrill of pleasure; one because Carnegie was a fellow townsman; and the other because destiny thus trained him to do so much good with the wealth she afterwards placed at his disposal, and for the loyal way in which he repaid the kindness of Col. Anderson.

Who is so bold as to predict what may be the ultimate influence of this infirmary? Who knows what mute Milton may be stirred to sing; what village Hampton, or second Carnegie, thrilled to do great things as a result of the sympathetic care and the spirit of benevolence that pervades this great institution?

I believe the day is not far distant when every large community will have a dental infirmary similar to "The Forsyth" in purpose, if not in magnitude. Dean Billings, of Rush Medical College of Chicago, in his latest publication, states that the removal of the focus of infection is the most interesting subject in medicine today. It is the method of treating the systemic diseases. This being the case, dental infirmaries for children will be demanded, to prevent the development of a large percentage of these foci, and their service to humanity will be considered equal in importance to that of the general hospital.

Certainly every dental school feels the need of such an institution to care for the children who cannot be properly cared for in the undergraduate clinic under existing conditions; and the dental school that can have access to such an infirmary for teaching purposes will possess an asset of incalculable value.

And now, sir, it becomes my great privilege—a privilege by which I assure you I am highly honored, to convey to you some idea of the appreciation of the members of the dental profession, for this magnificent gift that is so big with promise for the children of America.

We rejoice that the Father of all Mercies has been good to you in permitting you to witness the working out of your great plans, and to consecrate the years of your wis-

dom to the direction of that work. We know that the long line of great and good men and women who have constituted your forebears look down with pride upon the stewardship you have rendered of the family name and honor, for you have caused the name of Forsyth to be hallowed in the annals of dentistry even more than is that of Johns Hopkins revered in the history of medicine.

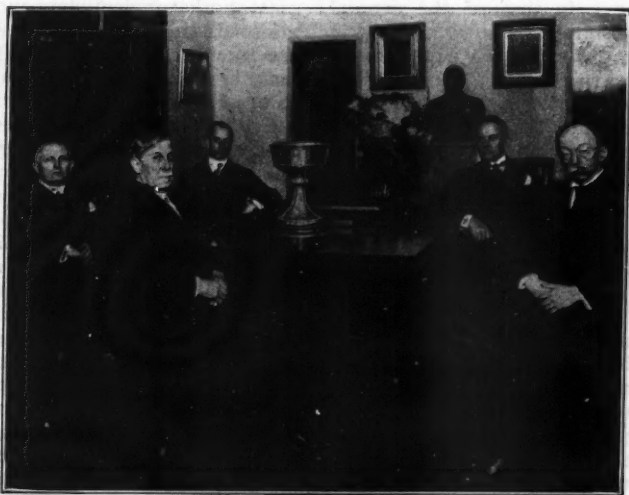
The members of the faculty of dentistry of the University of Pittsburgh have long cherished the desire to do something as an acknowledgment of their appreciation of your great work for dentistry, and it affords me very great pleasure to inform this gathering that the chancellor and trustees of the University of Pittsburgh have directed me to announce to you that they have voted to confer upon you the highest degree in the gift of a university, that of Doctor of Laws. This degree was first conferred in this country upon His Excellency, George Washington. It has been the custom to limit it to great statesmen, such as the governor of your own Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to others who have rendered important services to mankind. We feel that it is peculiarly fitting that a great university should bestow this degree upon you.

And in behalf of the members of the dental profession of this and other countries whose representatives are gathered here, I now present

to you this beautiful cup, as a token of our appreciation of the incalculable service you and your departed brothers have rendered to humanity. It is an emblem of our gratitude for the honor you have conferred upon dentistry; and a symbol of the admiration we feel for you as a man.

May it ever serve to remind you that you are the wealthiest man in the world; wealthy

in possessing the affection and the esteem of a whole profession, and the countless blessings of generations of children; wealthy in that you have laid up abundant treasures in the world beyond, for does not Holy Writ assure us that "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto Me."



In the Founders' Room of The Forsyth Infirmary reading from left to right;
Dr. John F. Dowsley, Thomas A. Forsyth, Dr. Harold DeW. Cross
Dr. Gurdon R. Mackay, Nelson Curtis.

RESPONSE OF MR. THOMAS A. FORSYTH

FOUNDER OF THE FORSYTH DENTAL INFIRMARY



IT will be impossible for me to express to you my appreciation of the great honor you have done me in tendering this banquet and presenting this magnificent loving cup. It is the greatest honor as well that such a goodly number of your distinguished profession should have gathered here from all parts of the country to be present upon this occasion.

I assure you, good friends, that I was pleased when I learned that the purchase of this cup had been contributed to by more than five thousand friends and well wishers. And these, too, from all parts of the country as well as from without our borders.

The occasion surely is one of considerable importance in the history of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, for by your donations to this beautiful cup as well as your attendance this evening, you have positively bespoken your interest in the institution, in its work for the cause of humanity—in its fostering to the needs of the little ones!

I cannot but feel certain that the Forsyth Dental Infirmary has attained a position of more than local prominence and importance for, I believe, in its pioneer working it has

set that example which, ultimately, is sure to be followed in every city in our country, as well, indeed, as throughout the civilized world.

The future of our beloved country depends, of necessity, upon its children, and I can conceive of no more essential factor in their individual efforts for their future good service than their bodily health, and that is inseparable with mouth hygiene!

This tribute is a wonderful manifestation of your friendliness to the Infirmary, of your whole-hearted interest in the work undertaken and so splendidly forwarded during the past two years. And, finally, your loyalty, your desire to co-operate, to lend that helping hand so essential if the greatest return is to be given for our efforts.

For the Forsyth family I wish to offer thanks to all who have so cheerfully donated to this loving cup; to the gentlemen of the committee who have so efficiently cared for their numerous duties; and, not in least part by any means, to you for your attendance this evening.

It has been an evening of grateful and sincere thanks from me to you all! Again, Mr. Toastmaster and my friends, I thank you.



THE RIGHT OF BEING WELL BORN

HARVEY W. WILEY, M.D., Washington, D. C.

This is an abstract of a talk delivered in the Forsyth lecture hall before an audience of laymen, Sunday, January 21, 1917. Dr. Charles W. Rodgers, Dorchester, Mass., has charge of this section and under his direction the Forsyth Infirmary is furnishing a weekly lecture on health topics.



VERY child in the United States of America has the right of being well born. This does not mean it shall be of high social position or endowed with "blue blood," but good red blood and plenty of it. To accomplish this end, the expectant mother should be well nourished and live on a well balanced diet. No other subject is of greater importance than this and yet we have very few schools or lecture courses to teach expectant mothers how to care for themselves so that their unborn children shall be well born. A properly nourished mother is the first essential. Not only is this necessary to the child, but also the mother herself. In nature, the parent is nothing; everything is for the child and if sufficient nourishment is not provided for both, the mother herself suffers and nature conserves the new being. Thus we find decay and diseases of the teeth more prevalent during pregnancy.

The old saying, "a tooth for a child," is untrue and unnecessary, if we have a properly balanced ration. The trouble is that it isn't balanced, and so long as we live on the patent breakfast foods

and demineralized white, bolted flour of today, conditions will remain as at present. Right here I want to say that there is no special food particularly adapted to build up different parts of the body. Those who advertise a special food to build up brain or nerve cells or the big toe are fakirs. The malt extracts advertised to help expectant mothers are no good. Mark Twain, once on a time, was asked by a correspondent if fish were a good diet to promote brain matter. He replied, that to the best of his knowledge, it was most excellent and advised him to commence and eat two whales!

What do you eat today? I don't know exactly, but I do know it is an unbalanced ration. Do you know that when you take a bushel of wheat to the miller and he returns you bolted white flour with the bran and middlings removed, that you have thrown away sixteen pounds of its most valuable properties? Three-quarters of the qualities that build up teeth and bone are gone. Talk about the high cost of living, it's the high cost of luxuries that seems to concern us most. With wheat at two dollars a bushel and hard to get

even at this price, the British government has recently passed a decree that only whole wheat can be employed in bread making until after the war. Perhaps you can afford to throw away the most nourishing part of a bushel of wheat, as we are on a peace footing, but England has awakened to the fact that economy is a military necessity and hereafter the man who employs bolted flour in Great Britain must answer to the proper authorities.

Nature provides in milk a perfectly balanced food and if you combine whole wheat with this you have an ideal ration. Henry Ford, of Detroit, has given every married man in his employ a minimum wage of five dollars per day. I can show you how to double this wage if you consent to live on a well balanced and inexpensive diet. We have in corn a cheap and highly economical food, but you can't get any one to use it. You can't buy real corn-meal now; what you get is a devitalized, demineralized, degerminated corn-meal. Go into a grocery store and view the various brands of "patent foods," all expensive and lacking in nourishment, each in its paper package, and all this costs money; you can't buy paper for nothing nowadays. We are suffering from too much brand and too little bran. The grocer is not to blame; he keeps on his shelves the supplies that he most readily finds a sale for. He

doesn't keep the wholesome nourishing foods because nobody uses them. The groceryman is a salesman, not a missionary.

We should eat whole wheat, whole corn-meal, fruits and vegetables. We have no cause to complain about the high cost of necessities; no one buys necessities; we live on luxuries. Sugar and starch never build fat—they burn up the body.

To feed a child sugar is to murder it. You don't have to fight a sweet tooth in children unless you cultivate it in them, for children are born without teeth. Yet Sunday School festivals are not complete unless they give each child a bag of cheap candy. The fat habit is the worst habit a child can have. Fatness is not a sign of health; it is a handicap. Fat people die sooner than thin people.

I believe in meat eating in moderation, but meat should never be given to young children. Milk is enough of an animal food to give them. Keep them on milk as long as possible.

We should strive for simplicity of diet and that it be well balanced. Personally, I am very fortunate in having been brought up as a boy in a very poor family that couldn't afford the luxuries. I was brought up on four things: whole wheat, milk, sorghum and the Bible. This diet is a bit old fashioned, but it can't be beat today for a growing child. What do the children of the present gen-

eration—aye, and the mothers—mainly subsist on? Cake candy, sugar, ice cream and bolted flour, and they expect healthy, sound soldiers from this pap. Believe me, it is impossible!

In the year 1864 this country needed soldiers, just as it will need them again in the future. Out of every hundred men between the ages of 18 and 30 years, seventy are rejected because of physical defects. Poor teeth are a more prolific cause of these rejections than any other. During our Civil War, no man could be accepted who did not have his front teeth, both upper and lower. The ends of the cartridges of that time had to be torn with the teeth and front teeth were essential to the soldier. Thanks to my diet of whole wheat, sorghum, milk and the Bible I was accepted

because I had these teeth. If you wish me to do so, I will now show you these selfsame teeth that tore off the ends of the cartridges; I have them with me yet; here they are. My boyhood friend, Andrew, went with me to enlist and they rejected him because of his defective teeth and he cried with mortification at his rejection. Andrew with his dental equipment, or lack of it, couldn't load a musket and was good for only one fire; after that he was in the way.

My message to you this day, you women who are to be the mothers of our soldiers, see that your diet is well balanced and simple; cut out the luxuries and live on the necessities. See to it that your child is well born and it will be well with the child and well with thee.

"Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of Man
And bearing about all the burdens he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.
Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill
And the world, so I fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road,
Or did you just let him go on with his load?
Don't you know it's the part of the brother of Man
To find what grief is and help when you can?
Did you stop when he asked you to give him a lift,
Or were you so busy you left him to shift?
Oh, I know what you meant—what you say may be true—
But the test of your manhood, is what did you Do?
Did you reach out a hand? Did you find him a road,
Or did you just let him go by with his load?"

A WARNING

D. O. BARNES, D.D.S., Holden, Missouri

THERE was once a careless dentist
Who was heartless, and sad to relate
He died, and went to heaven,
But he stopped outside the gate.

He tried the lock with all his strength,
Then raised a lusty shout—
"Hurry up, my good St. Peter,
Somebody's locked me out."

St. Peter came out to the gate
And read in ominous tone
The judgment reserved for that dentist
Who cried out, "Mercy!" and moaned.

Then St. Peter called in thunder tones
That rolled through the regions below
"Come hither, Thou Goddess of Darkness,
Shade of the velvet bow!

"Take this dentist, O Queen of Midnight,
Put him in thy chair of stone;
Place his head in an awful position,
Care not should he curse or moan.

"See that he gets all that's due him,
Shoot cold water on exposed nerves;
Stick him with broaches and chisels,
Grind him with old dull burs.

"Torture him! Sweat him! Fret him!
Put on the rubber dam!
Subject him to all the horrors
That are known to devil or man."

In a chair improperly adjusted,
Shut off from all mankind,
That dentist must suffer the tortures
Which dentists on earth designed.

Now Doctor, you've heard the story,
Go ponder it o'er and o'er;
If you have tortured your patients
Be careful to do it no more.

EDITORIAL

WM. W. BELCHER,
D. D. S., EDITOR

186 Alexander Street
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



ORAL HYGIENE

does not publish Society Announcements, Obituaries, Personals or Book Reviews. This policy is made necessary by the limited size and wide circulation of the Magazine

"FORSYTH DAY IN BOSTON"



ANY tributes were paid to Mr. Thomas A. Forsyth during the speeches preceding the presentation of the silver Loving Cup at the Banquet given in his honor at the Hotel Somerset. The best of these, to my mind, was: "You are the wealthiest man in the world, not only in the possession of the esteem of the entire dental profession, but the countless blessings of generations of children to come."

Was the banquet a success? Ask any one of the three hundred and thirty-three people present. In the minds of the dentists, "Forsyth Day" will rank historically with the Tea Party, the Boston Massacre and the ride of a celebrated watchmaker and sometimes dentist, Paul Revere.

If there remained any doubt in the mind of Mr. Forsyth as to the esteem in which he is held by his friends and associates, the dental profession and the city of Boston, the evidence presented of this fact should be self-convincing.

The beautiful banquet hall of the Somerset was filled to capacity and it was necessary to bring in extra tables at the last minute to accommodate the crowd. The picture in this issue shows only a part of the assemblage. While it excelled in numbers, also be it said, in quality. His Excellency, the Governor; His Honor, the Mayor; the Presidents of Harvard, Tufts and Boston Universities; the Directors of the Forsyth Infirmary in a body; many of the notables in dentistry, including a delegation of ladies; and Dr. Harvey Wiley, of pure food fame, present and in the flesh to see that the viands were well balanced and nourishing and all that should be. So far as our observation went, everyone present was sober, well behaved and suitably dressed. The music was rendered by an orchestra of seven pieces and a quartette of male voices helped to enliven the occasion, which never lagged a moment.

Someone had told me that Boston people were stiff and formal and the banquet would be a "function." This was a libel and to prove it I was two seats removed from a gentleman who, when the intervening seats were vacant for a moment,

extended his hand with a hearty grip and a few pleasant words of greeting. It was fifteen minutes later that I learned he was President Lowell, of Harvard.

Members of the profession came from every part of the country; from San Francisco and from far away Japan. Hartford, Conn., wasn't satisfied with being 100 per cent perfect, and with Dr. B. A. Sears to show them the way, a delegation of thirteen was present.

Each of the speakers did himself credit, particularly Mayor Curley and Dr. H. E. Friesell in his scholarly presentation speech. Also, he brought with him the news of the University of Pittsburgh bestowing on Mr. Forsyth the greatest gift in its power to grant to any man—the honorary degree of LL.D., which will be formally conferred at a later period. This was no less an honor to the whole dental profession. Hereafter, please, Dr. Thomas Alexander Forsyth, of Boston.

It has been well said, "A prophet is not without honor except in his own country." Boston has been slow in recognizing an institution that stands for genuine human service without regard for race, creed or color. But even Boston is waking up and the City Government, in recognition of this unselfish service, has renamed Bryant Street, leading from Huntington Avenue to the Dental Infirmary, Forsyth Street, the only instance, it is said, of the city naming a street for a man while he lived. New signs were hurriedly prepared and placed in position, so that they might be in evidence on "Forsyth Day." The following correspondence has to do with this event and is self-explanatory.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
January 20, 1917.

DR. CHAS. W. RODGERS,
165 Harvard Street,
Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Doctor:—It gives me extreme pleasure to inform I have signed an order for a change in the name of Bryant you that the Board of Street Commissioners have approved and Street to Forsyth Street.

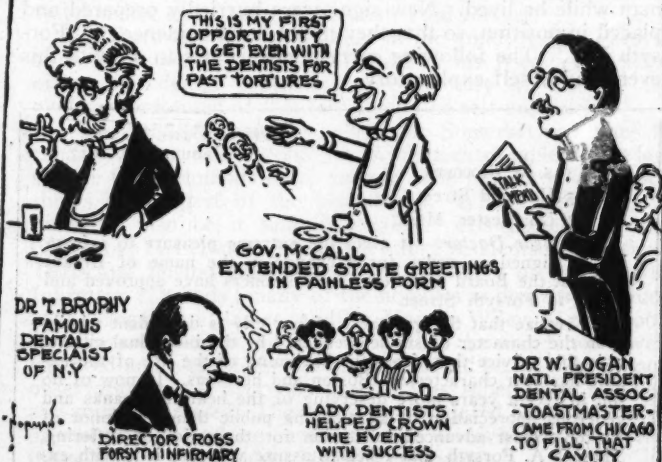
I realize that the greatness of our city is dependent wholly upon the character of service rendered by the individual citizen. It is this service that, from the beginning of the life of the nation, has ever characterized Boston and her sons. I know of no son in recent years more deserving of the heartfelt thanks and generous appreciation of an exacting public than the donor of Boston's most advanced institution for the relief of suffering, Thomas A. Forsyth, and I beg to assure you that it is with extreme pleasure that this artery has been named in his honor.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.



PHILANTHROPIST THOMAS A. FORSYTH AND THE BIG LOVING CUP A GIFT FROM THE DENTISTS OF THE U.S. AND CANADA



As it appeared to the "The Boston Daily Globe." Rather mixed as to facts and faces; otherwise it's a good picture.

Over a thousand visitors were registered at the Forsyth Infirmary, Saturday, January 20th, and fifty dentists rendered service to five hundred children during the day. The surgical clinic did itself proud and a number of operations were presented to the interested spectators who crowded the amphitheater. Dr. Wm. Cheney, surgeon in charge, Dr. Truman W. Brophy, Dr. H. B. Shuman, Dr. I. H. Coriat and others presented a clinic or, as in the case of Dr. Brophy, an actual operation.

The value of the Infirmary with its opportunity for early diagnosis of faulty physical conditions other than dental was vividly portrayed by Dr. Coriat, neurologist to the surgical department. Marked results from thyroid administration in a case of hypothyroidism, without mental defect, was presented. He also related in some detail his experimental investigation on the course of the fibres of taste in the lingual branch of the trigeminal nerve.

The department of orthodontia was a busy place with several operators in constant attendance. Up to date a total of 267 cases have been admitted, fifty-three have been dropped for various reasons, leaving 214 actual cases. Of these eleven have been fitted with retaining appliances and twenty-seven are under observation. A school of orthodontia, with seven pupils, is in operation and lectures daily by members of the staff.

The X-ray and photographic departments are busy places. Roentgen photographs are furnished the surgical and orthodontia departments, as well as the operatory, and much valuable work is being accomplished.

The research department, under the supervision of Dr. Percy R. Howe and a corps of assistants, is busy working on the cause of dental decay and hope to present some new phases on the subject of value.

Any dentist who missed being present in Boston, January 20, 1917, viewing the work of the Forsyth and attending the banquet and Loving Cup presentation, has allowed to slip from his grasp a red letter day, to his mental, moral and professional injury. Said one dentist, "I came here because I felt it a duty but I wouldn't have missed it for all the money I expect to earn the next year." Every man who contributed to the cup, or worked in any manner to make the event a brilliant success, should feel proud.

One of the world's greatest thinkers, Ralph Waldo Emerson, born in Boston, has well said: "Any institution is the lengthened shadow of the man who founded it." Applying this standard to the Forsyth Infirmary, you have a correct conception of the founders and all it stands for.

To the men of Greater Boston and New England; to Dr. Albert Midgley, chairman; to the committee on selection of

design; to the Directors of the Infirmary; to the publishers of Oral Hygiene; to the dental trade; to each and every one of you who labored so diligently to make the event a credit to the dental profession, from the bottom of my heart, gentlemen: Thank you.

NOTE AND COMMENT

"He has no enemy, you say;
My friend, your boast is poor.
He who hath mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure
Must have made foes. If he has none
Small is the work that he has done.
He has hit no traitor on the hip;
Has cast no cup from perjured lip;
Has never turned the wrong to right;
Has been a coward in the fight."

Additional Forsyth subscriptions: Dr. B. J. Cigrand, Batavia, Ill., \$1. This makes the total amount \$1,248.74.

Following the lead of the west; Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana are to have a four-day post-graduate meeting. This will occur in the city of New Orleans, June 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1917. This date insures open air freedom, favorable hotel rates, and ease of securing foreign clinicians. An elaborate program, extensive exhibit and an entertainment committee that knows how, will make the meeting the event of the year in the south.

"It is necessary to attend a dental college before beginning practice. It ought to be compulsory to attend the society meetings in order to keep in practice. The great majority of our public school teachers throughout the state are examined about every three years. Do you suppose for an instant this would be followed if it were not necessary?"

Due to war conditions and the high cost of paper, the publication of *Ash's Monthly* (Eng.), will be discontinued during the war. Its successor, *Ash's Journal*, will be issued bi-monthly.

Apropos of the Saving Daylight Campaign, in which the clocks are set one hour ahead, a resident of Skagway, Alaska, has very little use for the new order of things. He writes, "there is so much daylight here that it is necessary to blindfold the chickens that they may go to roost."

John Castor, Washington, Pa., 45 years old, was rushed to the hospital, it being thought he had suffered a stroke of heart failure or paralysis. An X-ray photograph disclosed that he had swallowed his false teeth. They were extricated with considerable difficulty and his death is expected by the hospital authorities.

The Ford automobile factory, Detroit, maintains a school to teach its foreign-born employees to speak, read and write the English language; present enrollment is 2,700 pupils with 163 teachers. The American Club, composed of graduates of the school, now has a membership of 1,000. They meet weekly to study and discuss the American form of government and the obligations and privileges of American citizens.

A dentist practicing in Germany has been found guilty of breach of the law pertaining to good manners, for having extracted twenty-two teeth for a young lady and substituted artificial dentures. She sued the experiment and sued the dentist. The evidence showed at least eleven teeth should not have been pulled. The dentist protested that he had advised against the extraction. The court held that if the patient insisted against his or her health, the dentist's duty was to decline to render such service.

A recent editorial announces the death of 2,196 physicians during the year 1916 in the United States and Canada. Figuring on a basis of 158,000 physicians, this shows an annual death rate of 14.08 per thousand. The age of death varied from 23 to 99, with an average of 60 years.

Someone has figured out that the total cost of discovering America by Christopher Columbus was \$7,000. This, however, was made possible through the fact that Columbus' salary was only \$300 a year and the common sailor received \$2.50 a month. There can be no doubt that it was money well expended.

The Newark (N. J.) Free Dental Clinic Association in its annual report for 1916, announces total operations 35,172. Seven operators and three nurses are employed in the work.

The Firestone Rubber Tire Company, Akron, Ohio, have recently set aside \$1,000,000 as a welfare fund for the employees. The company has established complete medical and dental departments which give free advice and aid to all employees.

The first class of graduates of the school for Dental Hygienists in connection with the new Rochester Dental Dispensary, have received their diplomas. There were 19 young women in the class and they were among the 34 who entered the school at its opening last fall. They were able to complete the course at this time by reason of the fact that they had three or more years' experience in a dental office, or were registered nurses. The remaining 15 young women who started last fall will not be graduated until June.

The graduating class held a dinner at the Medical Club, Rochester, at which time the tables were decorated with flowers donated by Mr. George Eastman.

It will be necessary for the graduates to appear before the state examining board before they are granted license to practice.

The Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College is out to raise \$2,000,000. They have already secured \$640,000. It is proposed to raise \$200,000 annually for ten years. This action is a protest against the incorporation of the Jefferson Medical with the University of Pennsylvania. Five thousand calendars sent out by the association say, "The Alumni Association stand for the preservation of the identity and independence of 'Old Jeff,' and for an adequate endowment for rooms for sick alumni. The largest independent medical school in the world with 13,440 graduates; alumni more than 5,000."

Various schemes to reduce the price of living, varying from 40 to 17½ cents a day have been presented in the daily press. Many graduates of dentistry, if they told their actual college experiences, could relate stories of living on 10 cents a day. The student in Dartmouth College one hundred years ago paid \$1 a week for board. One student deciding to practice real economy bought a barrel of broken crackers and two quarts of milk daily. He lived comfortably for several months. It certainly didn't injure his health for he was actively engaged in efficient school work when eighty-nine years of age.

A recent writer in the *Dental Record* gives us the following figures as showing a shortage of registered dentists: 1879, 5,289; 1916, 5,452; an increase of 164 for the 37 years.

During this period the population of the United Kingdom increased over twelve million. This does not take into consideration the unregistered dentists who maintain a "dental surgery." It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the practitioners in the United Kingdom are of this class. Until such time as the British public recognize the need of protecting the dental profession by suitable laws, such as we enjoy in America, the conditions will remain as at present.

The time is rapidly passing when it is good form to erect a huge chunk of granite in a cemetery or public square as the most fitting memorial to a man who did things. More and more it is becoming the accepted thing to give that which will benefit humanity; witness the dental dispensary. Messrs. Forsyth and Eastman have shown the way. Who will be next to so honor himself?

The Florence Manufacturing Co., Florence, Mass., has offered to provide a dentist and equip two of the local schools with suitable apparatus and pay the cost of a clerical assistant for a period of five years, when it is expected the work will be so firmly established that it will be paid for by the local Board of Education. The school authorities unanimously voted acceptance of this generous offer and operations will begin at once.

The Montana Dentist, published at Billings, Mont., in the interests of the Montana State Dental Society, in an editorial, "One Good Turn Deserves Another," says, "If you are going to add to your equipment, or some new fixture, a stock of teeth, or some material, don't pass up the people who are helping you in your society. The peddler who makes your town just once with his little grip full of 'just as good' brochures at 50 cents per gross and alloy at 75 cents for a coal-hod full, has no interest in us or our society. You often hear dentists complain about the prices they have to pay for dental supplies. We don't pretend to know much about the dental supply business, but we will bet they have their grief just like the rest of us and if the dental supply business was 'all candy,' we would all go into it."

The annual report of the Crocker Cancer Research Fund of Columbia University finds radium unworthy of being considered a cancer cure. For cases where operation is not possible, radium is successful as a palliative only.

Dr. Francis Carter Wood, head of the research, says: "It is unquestionably possible to prolong life in a few instances and make the patients more comfortable by the judicious and intelligent employment of large quantities of radium. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the use of small quantities, say twenty to fifty milligrams of radium element, often results in a rapid extension of the tumor, so that the patient's condition is worse than if it had been left alone."

The soy bean is now being heralded as the great culinary nonesuch. The United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for the displacement of Boston as the champion bean center of the known world. The soy bean comes from China, and has been used in that country for centuries. It forms a part of the Worcestershire sauce of commerce and is always present in Chinese chop-suey. It is a food complete in itself, everything from soup to nuts, all rolled into a bean. Under treatment it can be made into butter, milk, oil, breakfast food, cereal, crackers, cakes, bread, muffins, pancakes, and a kind of April-fool coffee that only needs a man with a million dollars to give it publicity and tell you "There's a Reason" to make it real popular. The soy bean can be roasted, baked, broiled, fried, stewed and boiled; it takes kindly to them all. There are 49 varieties and it can be made to grow wherever corn can exist. It takes the place of the butcher, the baker, dairyman and grocer. You have only to raise a half acre of beans in your backyard to eat a breakfast something like this:

Soy gruel served with soy milk,
Baked soy beans, soy sauce.
Soy griddle cakes, fried in soy oil,
Soy coffee, with soy milk.
Toasted soy rolls, with soy butter.

According to the Department of Agriculture this menu contains all the calories necessary, and is mighty economical. The only sad thing to chronicle is that its use necessitates an acquired taste.

There can be no doubt of the desirability of adopting the metric system, but the old order of things is so well established in this country that it is doubtful if the change is ever made. A writer well says: "We use a weights and measures system that is antiquated. It takes four pages of an official publication to describe the various kinds of bushels that exist in America. Your own mint buys all its supplies and common metals by one kind of weights and measures, its precious metals by another, and all its laboratory work by a third. No sane nation would ever adopt the crude and clumsy system of weights and measures we continue to use. There is no argument for the retention of our present system of weights and measures that is not an argument against our decimal system of currency."

Glasgow (Scotland) reports an epidemic of toothache among its munition workers. As many as 60 out of a staff of 200 gave during the month of November, 1916, the excuse of toothache as a reason for temporary non-attendance. Discounting the fact that part of this was undoubtedly pretense, it is a shockingly high percentage of dental casualties and a strikingly practical condemnation of the folly of turning even a simple dentist into a fighting man. The importance of dentistry, whether it is civil or military, becomes with every month of the war more and more clearly demonstrated.

A reporter in a write-up of the recent meeting of the Ohio Dental Society at Toledo, in describing the exhibit, has this to say: "A Detroit firm has on display an air compressor electrically operated which fairly sterilizes the mouth. The same company shows a cautery machine electrically operated to illuminate the cavities in the teeth at a temperature of 1,200 centigrade. The instrument reaches to the apex of the roots. The sterilization is by air process." This is quite as intelligent a report as that of a new silicate filling material brought out by a Pittsburgh manufacturer. The newspaper account stated that they had discovered a new way of fusing porcelain in the tooth while it remained in the mouth.

The University of the State of New York is not a teaching organization, but devoted to examination and determining the fitness of schools and their graduates. It has general charge of all educational matters of the state. Among other things, it appoints the State Board of Dental Examiners, selecting one of two candidates recommended by the State Dental Society, which in turn are recommended by the District Dental Society in which the candidates reside. The new dental act places the enforcement of the law against illegal practice in the hands of the Board of Regents. A recent circular headed, "Information Concerning Dental Advertising," contains matter of national interest as well as to the dentists of New York State:

"In the administration of the law the following are considered unprofessional and objectionable:

"1. Advertising either by sign or printed advertisement under the name of a corporation, company, association, parlor or trade name, except that legally incorporated dental corporations existing and in operation prior to January 1, 1916, may continue so operating, while conforming to the provisions of this act. Subdivision 4 of section 203 of the public health law, as amended by chapter 129 of the laws of 1916.

"2. Advertising personal superiority or ability to perform services in a superior or unusual manner.

"3. Advertising definite, fixed prices for professional service that, in their very nature must be variable.

"4. Displaying defects in or defective conditions of the oral cavity, and the means for correcting the same or displaying partial or entire sets of teeth or plates.

"5. Advertising statements that might be calculated to deceive or mislead the public."

Millions are spent annually for worthless medical nostrums and thousands of sufferers are driven to the charlatans by the lack of a properly applied system of medical diagnostic service. This has been available for only those able to pay a good fee, and even then it has meant the intelligent selection of a competent and well-equipped practitioner. Of the 8,000 men practicing medicine in Greater New York only seven are said to be equipped with complete apparatus for making thorough examination of the heart. A recently formed organization, The New York Diagnostic Society, whose chief object is to foster the development of hospitals for diagnosis and periodic examination, will provide itself with quarters, a staff of specialists, and complete equipment. Fees based on the earning capacity of the individual will be charged, and if the person who needs examination cannot afford to pay the fee, he will be permitted to settle on the installment plan. The need of a dentist on the staff is indicated.

The mouths of 3,000 children examined at the Meisic School, Manila, show 98 out of every 100 with one or more teeth decayed. Dr. Lewis Ottoby is responsible for the maintenance of a school dental clinic which is supported by popular subscriptions and materials donated by American dental firms.

Congress is awakening to the importance of public health, particularly the health of children. A bill which concerned the Children's Bureau was up for discussion before the House of Representatives, December 16th. The bill as first read provided for a total expenditure of \$106,640, the same as for the last three years. Representative Good, of Iowa, asked that the bill be amended to appropriate \$178,760. In his discussion he said:

"I do not believe there is any bureau in any of the departments of Congress that is really doing a greater work for all the people than the Children's Bureau is doing."

He also asked to add to the appropriation the following:

"To investigate and report on matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and especially to investigate the question of infant mortality—\$72,120."

Several congressmen spoke in behalf of these increased appropriations as follows:

"The United States of America, that ought to be foremost in this kind of work, is lagging behind almost every civilized nation of the world in regard to it."

He then recapitulated some of the work which the bureau has done. Representative Barnhart of Indiana said:

"I believe that the Children's Bureau is the longest step in the direction of creating better health, and therefore more happiness, for the people of the United States than any other legislative enactment on which I have ever voted, and I want to see it strengthened. . . . Inasmuch as we are so ready to furnish means of keeping and drilling men to take human life, I want to see something done in the direction of protecting and preserving it, and I believe that the enacting of legislation of this sort is going to do something to make better conditions for future humanity, and the trips of the little white hearses less frequent than anything we can do. . . . I want to go slow in spending public money in doubtful experiments of any kind, but when it comes to concern of the future health and happiness of the people, I would rather spend thousands too much than to lack one dollar of meeting a requirement of human welfare."

Representative Cox of Indiana spoke in defense of the bill:

"The militarists tell us that the first line of defense of a country is in the navy, and that the second line is in its coast line fortifications, and that its third line of defense is in the army. I deny that. The first line of defense of this or any other country is the children of the country, and if, by any appropriation or any amount of money, there can be built up in this country a strong, active, fighting race of men and women who are able to take care of themselves, that money, in my judgment, will be well and economically expended."

Representative Davis of Texas spoke in defense of the increased appropriation, and Representative Good of Iowa, who introduced it, said:

"Last year we increased the appropriation for foot and mouth disease by \$2,500,000. We appropriated over \$360,000 for hog cholera. We appropriated hundreds of thousands of dollars for the eradication of the southern cattle tick, of the cotton boll-weevil and other things of that kind. But when it comes to making an appropriation at all commensurate with the great work of the Children's Bureau, we hesitate and quibble."

Surely this "world do move" and it is encouraging to know that our representatives have begun to realize that the health of the people is of as much importance and will return as good dividends as money paid out for the health of cattle and hogs.



HEARD IT AFORE

FUNNIES

We want good clean humor for this page and are willing to pay for it. Send me the story that appeals to you as "funny" and if I can use it, you will receive a check on publication—Address EDITOR, 186 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.



THAT'S A GOODUN

THE lady that asks questions was at the dentist's to see about a "filling what come loose." "What's at you got on that cotton? It smells so familiar," says she. "Alcohol," says he. Profound silence.—K. R. B., New Ulm, Minn.

THE dentist found a dozen small cavities that needed attention. She asked, "Are them really 'holes' in all them places?" Upon being assured that it was true, she said, "it reminded her of a song she heard in church the other day." "What song was that?" the dentist asked. "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," was the reply.—E. V. L., Anoka, Minn.

A THREE HUNDRED pound fat man stood viewing with longing eyes the display in a haberdasher's window. A friend passing asked him if he was going to purchase. "Not for me," sadly replied the fat man; "the only thing that fits me ready made is a handkerchief."

MICKEY FINN came home with a report from the school physician that he had adenoids and would Mrs. Finn have them attended to at once.

"Ad'noids; what's thim?" she asked.

"They're things in your head, maw, what has to be took out," replied her son.

"He's a liar," said Mrs. Finn with much earnestness, "an what's more I can prove it. Don't I fine comb your head every Sattaday night, and its niver a ad'noid kin I find?"

THE teacher after reading to her class the story of the landing of the Pilgrims, asked them to use their imagination and draw a picture of Plymouth Rock. One little fellow raised his hand.

"What is it, Eddie?" she inquired.

"Please, ma'am?" asked Eddie, "do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?"

FARMER JONES, was talking to his friend from the city, when the latter, telling of the new discoveries said, "Hen, they even found how to get milk from a common bean, ain't that great?"

"Yes," replied Hen, "but who wants to get up every morning at five bells just to milk a bean?" —A. R. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRIEND: Some pup you have there. Where do you keep him?

SOPHMORE BILL: In my room, of course.

FRIEND: But it ain't healthy to keep a dog in your room.

SOPHMORE BILL: Well, he's a strong dog and seems to stand it pretty well.—F. C. D., Waterbury, Conn.

THE teacher was telling her pupils the story of Red Riding Hood. After describing the woods and the wild animals that flourished therein, she added; "Suddenly Red Riding Hood heard a great noise. She turned about and what do you suppose she saw standing there, gazing at her and showing all his sharp, white teeth?" "Teddy Roosevelt!" volunteered one of the boys.—E. M. M., Cleveland, O.

